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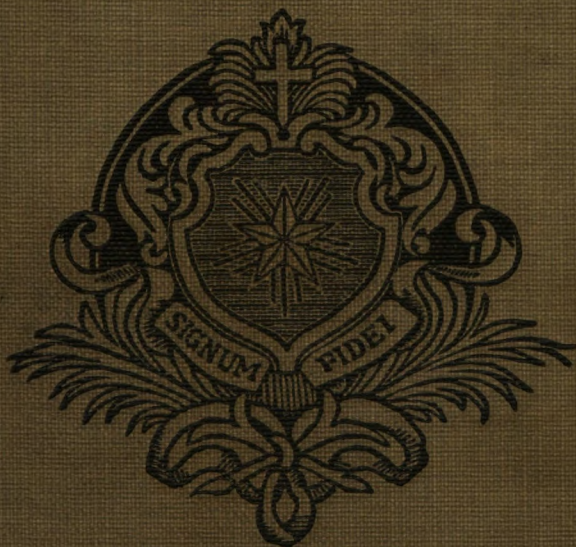
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DE LA SALLE SERIES
GRADED SPELLER
BOOK I.



BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN
SCHOOLS

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DE LA SALLE SERIES

GRADED SPELLER

BOOK I.

FOURTH, FIFTH, AND SIXTH YEARS

BROTHERS
OF THE
CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

1914

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PREFACE

This little book contains material enough for an elementary course in spelling.

Most of the words are selected from the readers in use from the fourth to the sixth grammar grades. Many words also are taken from the other text books used.

The pupils from the outset should be given to understand that the study of spelling is no easy task, but rather that it is a hard and serious work. Each lesson for the morrow should be read aloud in class by the pupils. The meaning of the words should be given and their use explained. Oral sentence building should form a part of the spelling lesson. The pupils should be required to make use of the dictionary. Dictation exercises and spelling bees lend variety to the lesson and excite a laudable emulation.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

NOTE.—This Guide is given to aid the pupil in the use of the dictionary.

VOWELS

ā	as in gāte	ī (=ē)	as in police
â	as in cāre	ie (=ē)	as in chiēf
ă	as in căt	ō	as in ōld
á	as in ásk	ô	as in lôrd
a (=ǒ)	as in whạt	ǒ	as in nỏt
ä	as in cār	ó (=ǔ)	as in sỏn
ä	as in ảll	ọ (=ụ)	as in wỏlf
ai (=â)	as in âir	o (=oō)	as in đọ
ai (=ā)	as in āim	oa (=ō)	as in bōat
au (=ä)	as in äunt	oō (=o)	as in mōon
ē	as in ēve	oō (=o)	as in fỏot
ě	as in ěnd	ū	as in pũre
ẽ	as in hẽr	ů	as in cũp
ê	as in thêre	û	as in bũrn
e (=ā)	as in they	ụ (=o)	as in full
ea (=ē)	as in ěar	ụ	as in rụde
ei (=ē)	as in recěive	ew (=ū)	as in new
ī	as in ĩce	ȳ (=ī)	as in flȳ
ı	as in pın	ÿ (=ı)	as in hÿmn
ĩ (=ẽ)	as in bĩrd	ÿ (=ē)	as in mÿrrh

CONSONANTS

ç (=s)	as in çent	ñ (=ng)	as in ñk
€ (=k)	as in -eat	ph (=f)	as in sulphur
ce (=sh)	as in ocean	qu (=kw)	as in queen
eh (=k)	as in school	ş (=z)	as in haş
çh (=sh)	as in maçhine	s (=sh)	as in sure
ci (=sh)	as in gracious	s (=zh)	as in pleasure
dğ (=j)	as in edge	ssi (=sh)	as in passion
ed (=d)	as in burned	si (=zh)	as in occasion
ed (=t)	as in baked	ti (=sh)	as in nation
f (=v)	as in of	wh (=hw)	as in when
ġ (hard)	as in ġet	x (=z)	as in Xavier
ġ (=j)	as in ġem	x (=ks)	as in tax
gh (=f)	as in laugh	ẋ (=gz)	as in exist

DEFINITIONS

Spelling is the art of forming words by arranging their proper letters in due order.

A **Letter** is a character used to represent a sound of the human voice.

A **Vowel** is a letter which forms a perfect sound when uttered alone.

A **Consonant** is a letter which cannot be perfectly uttered till joined to a vowel.

A **Syllable** is a letter, or a combination of letters pronounced together, and is either a word or a part of a word.

A **Word** is a spoken or written sign of an idea.

A **Prefix** is a syllable placed at the beginning of a word; as, *unsafe* = *not* safe.

A **Suffix** is a syllable placed at the end of a word; as, *safely* = in a safe *manner*.

Syllabication is the division of words into syllables.

Accent is a stress of voice on a certain syllable of a word.

Homonyms are words pronounced alike.

Synonyms are words having the same or nearly the same meaning.

Antonyms are words of opposite meaning.

GRADE FOUR A

I

Copy the following neatly:

Some pupils think that spelling is a hard study, and therefore they do not like to take the pains that are needed to succeed. If such pupils only knew the great need they will have to be able to spell correctly they would try very hard to become good spellers. Learn well all the lessons in this book and you will attain this end.

SELECTED WORDS

some	like	such	would
pupils	become	therefore	will
think	pains	only	learn
spelling	needed	knew	neatly
study	succeed	great	attain
they	correctly	lessons	able

II

DICTATION

Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, nearly five hundred years ago. He took great delight in studying about the earth. He liked to make short voyages. He believed that the earth is round like an orange. It was this belief that led him to discover America, the land in which we live. He was a devout and zealous Catholic.

SELECTED WORDS

Genoa	make	Columbus	voyages
born	short	delight	believed
over	sea	studying	belief
years	round	five	America
took	orange	lived	Catholic
earth	which	place	devout
loved	now	led	zealous
nearly	see	Italy	hundred

Add the suffix *ly* to four of the foregoing words.

III

CONTRACTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

I'll try to learn all that this book contains. I would be foolish if I didn't. You're wise if you do so too.

Mon.	Monday	Tues.	Tuesday	Wed.	Wednesday
Thurs.	Thursday	Fri.	Friday	Sat.	Saturday
Sun.	Sunday	R. R.	Railroad	No.	Number

IV

GROUP WORDS

ocean	lake	bay	gulf
strait	river	pond	boat
bow	lock	vessel	oar
stern	rudder	ship	sail
canoe	paddle	raft	stream

Copy neatly and memorize:

He who tries to injure another, injures himself more.

O Mary, when I come to die,
 Be thou, thy spouse, and Jesus nigh;
 When mute before the Judge I stand,
 My holy shield be thy right hand.

V

Review the important words in the foregoing exercises I—IV.

VI

Copy the following:

48 Second St.
 NEW YORK, June 29, 1913.

My very dear Cousin:

I received your kind letter and I am pleased to learn that you were promoted. To-morrow will be promotion day in our school. I think this will be the last day I shall spend in my present class, as my teacher assures me that my studies and conduct have been very good during the past term. I hope our good teacher will be with us in the next grade, for we all did nicely with him this year. Wishing you a pleasant vacation, I am,

Your loving cousin,
 JOHN KENNY.

SELECTED WORDS

letter	pleased	received	promoted
school	present	during	assures
studies	conduct	teacher	cousin
nicely	pleasant	vacation	year

VII

GROUP WORDS

rye	onion	rhubarb	squash
carrot	wheat	maize	turnip
rice	melon	parsnip	beans
radish	lettuce	barley	pumpkin
cabbage	meal	prunes	spinach

VIII

Pupils should always strive to be:

docile	humble	artless	gentle
honest	earnest	polite	truthful
happy	hopeful	civil	tidy
sincere	careful	noble	helpful
pure	frank	joyful	thoughtful

IX

Pupils should avoid being:

noisy	clumsy	uncivil	lazy
cruel	sulky	heedless	fretful
wicked	vicious	saucy	vulgar
artful	timid	spiteful	hateful
slothful	idle	rash	naughty

X

Review important words from V—X.

XI

GROUP WORDS

chalk	clock	teacher	pointer
blackboard	rubber	pencil	eraser
chart	picture	crayon	bookcase
window	lesson	student	inkwell
motto	statue	image	ruler

XII

ABBREVIATIONS

Jan. January	Feb. February	Mar. March
Apr. April	Capt. Captain	Aug. August
Sept. September	Oct. October	Nov. November
Dec. December	N. Y. New York	U. S. United States
Chas. Charles	Wm. William	Doz. Dozen

XIII

GROUP WORDS

pies	toast	fowl	custard
cracker	jelly	salad	bread
apple	peach	quince	cherry
currant	lemon	berry	pepper
mustard	egg	soup	vinegar

XIV

HOMONYMS

Words of like sound but unlike in spelling and in meaning.

all awl	All shoemakers use the little <i>awl</i> .
alter altar	Did they <i>alter</i> the main <i>altar</i> in the church?
sew so so	Mothers <i>sew</i> the garments; fathers <i>sow</i> the seed, and <i>so</i> they are thrifty.
berry bury	The seeds of a <i>berry</i> will grow if you <i>bury</i> them.
bough bow	Every <i>bough</i> of the tree did <i>bow</i> to the passing storm.
blew blue	The wind <i>blew</i> the clouds away and the <i>blue</i> sky appeared.

XV

capital Capitol	The <i>capital</i> of a State contains a building called the <i>Capitol</i> .
ceiling sealing	A portion of the <i>ceiling</i> fell while I was <i>sealing</i> the envelope.
canon cannon	A part of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. A large gun.
course coarse	The <i>course</i> of the river was crooked. We should avoid being <i>coarse</i> in our habits.
ewe yew you	The <i>ewe</i> was under the <i>yew</i> tree as <i>you</i> went by.
fair fare	It is but <i>fair</i> to pay one's <i>fare</i> on the trolley.

XVI

Review the important words in the foregoing exercises XI—XVI.

XVII

Study the words in italics:

It made his head *ache* to stand in the *aisle*.

He stood in the bow of the boat and touched the white *buoy* with a *beech bough*.

The baker *kneads* the *dough*, and he *needs* a good fire with which to bake it.

The *queen* would not *deign* to look upon the *beggar*.

In *lieu* of a *lathe* the carpenter used a *chisel*.

We would lose the *esteem* of other nations, if we permitted our *citizens* to *lynch* law-breakers.

The horse began to *neigh* as the driver appeared with the *oats*.

XVIII

It requires *tough* wood to make a good *trough*.
 The base *wretch* stole the zinc from the chest in the *cellar*.
 The *yacht* sails proudly o'er the waves.
 The hounds were sent to *scent* the *murderer*.

A *hurry* of *hoofs* in the *village* street,
 A shape in the *moonlight*, a *bulk* in the dark,
 And *beneath* from the *pebbles*, in passing, a spark
 Struck out by a *steed* flying *fearless* and *fleet*;
 That was all! And yet, *through* the gloom and the *light*
 The fate of a *nation* was riding that night.

—LONGFELLOW.

XIX

Write a little story about *Christmas*, using as many of the following words as possible:

Jesus	Mary	Joseph	Infant
angels	shepherds	oxen	cave
sheep	shelter	inn	travel
night	singing	glory	peace
wrapped	manger	clothes	tending
heavens	flock	shining	light

XX

ABBREVIATIONS

A. M.	Before noon	Co.	Company
P. M.	Afternoon or Postmaster	Ans.	Answer
B. V.	Blessed Virgin	lb.	Pound
e. g.	For example	bal.	Balance
St.	Saint or Street	Cath.	Catholic
Dr.	Doctor or Debtor	viz.	Namely
Rev.	Reverend	P. O.	Post office

XXI

Review the important words in the foregoing from XVII—XXI.

XXII

GROUP WORDS

attic	garret	piazza	porch
closet	pantry	bedroom	bathroom
laundry	kitchen	coal bin	wardrobe
library	cupola	balcony	basement
staircase	parlor	chimney	range
furnace	boiler	icebox	cutlery
utensils	tower	mansion	palace

XXIII

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

sum	difference	idle	busy
tough	tender	straight	crooked
barren	fertile	success	failure
sullen	cheerful	export	import
careful	careless	freeze	thaw

Copy neatly and memorize the following:

Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.

In the bright lexicon of Youth, there's no such word as *fail*.

Spare moments are the gold dust of time.

XXIV

Use the following words in sentences:

thievish	steeple	squander	dandruff
grieve	sleepy	playful	barrel
needy	angel	crafty	dairy
nephew	dealer	millions	niece
priest	college	cripple	bushel

XXV

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

often	castle	soften	several	real
pious	listen	safety	engine	duty
finite	extol	reptile	prelate	fragile
harass	hostile	pretty	yonder	deafen

XXVI

Review the important words in the foregoing from XXI—XXVI.

XXVII

Begin with capitals:

- The names of the days of the week and the months of the year; as, Monday, January.
- The letters I and O, when used alone.
- The names of persons and places; as, John, New York.
- Every sentence; as, They won the game of ball.

XXVIII

DIFFICULT WORDS WITH I AND E

chief	brief	field	piece	grief
grieve	priest	thief	friend	fierce
liege	tier	wield	yield	siege
shriek	shield	sieve	pier	pierce

Use the prefix *un* in the following: true, fair, tie, load.

Use the prefix *mis* in the following: spell, guide, spend, print.

Use the prefix *dis* in the following: obey, honor, agree, loyal.

Use the prefix *inter* in the following: twine, weave, cede, spense.

Use the prefix *super* in the following: excellent, human, natural.

XXIX

Fill in blank avoiding common errors in the use of the following words:

there are books in the library.
their	Children should love parents.
nothing	He said he knew about it.
anything	You may have you desire.
gone	John has to the country.
went	They to church Wednesday.
saw	I the robin on the bough.
seen	William has his cousin.

Whatever makes men good Christians, makes them good citizens. —DANIEL WEBSTER.

They're going there to-morrow for the sake of their health.

XXX

Change the following words to the plural:

valley	duty	money	country
history	alley	story	pony
family	library	monkey	pulley
journey	cherry	lily	turkey
copy	chimney	ferry	beauty

XXXI

Review the important words in the foregoing from XXVI—XXXI.

*Review words in Grade Four A.***XXXII**

succeed
 pupils
 would
 attain
 great
 Wednesday
 scissors
 Catholic
 Columbus
 voyages

mustard
 America
 delight
 which
 certain
 studying
 vessel
 canoe
 paddle
 Italy

welcome
 school
 nicely
 please
 pleasant
 receive
 promote
 assures
 deceive
 maize

XXXIII

rhubarb
 pumpkin
 cabbage
 spinach
 lettuce
 docile
 honest
 sincerely
 earnest
 careful

polite
 truthful
 noisy
 clumsy
 heedless
 spiteful
 vulgar
 hateful
 haughty
 currant

salad
 vinegar
 chalk
 blackboard
 picture
 window
 statue
 pencil
 student
 eraser

XXXIV

February
 awl
 altar
 choose
 sew
 bough
 sealing
 canon
 ache
 buoy

beech
 deign
 lieu
 knead
 lathe
 chisel
 esteem
 citizens
 lynch
 neigh

trough
 cellar
 yacht
 village
 beneath
 pebbles
 steed
 through
 night
 nation

XXXV

thievish
grieve
priest
niece
barrel
college
angel
fragile
shriek
angle

hostile
pious
castle
harass
chief
mien
sieve
thief
yield
piece

friend
wrapped
shepherd
peace
clothing
laundry
library
utensils
piazza
palace

XXXVI

cutlery
sullen
breeze
straight
parlor
cupola
furnace
their
beauty
country

entry
fancy
journey
pulley
ally
oxen
company
nephew
steeple
safety

tier
bier
extol
crafty
money
appeared
requires
wretch
dough
capitol

GRADE FOUR B

I

Copy the following neatly:

108 West 59th St.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1913.

Reverend and dear Brother:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of William's report card for the month of February. In general, I consider his per cents fairly good; however, I notice that his ratings in Arithmetic and English are below the average. I have warned him that earnest efforts on his part henceforth will be necessary in these subjects.

Thanking you for the interest you take in my son's welfare, I am,

Gratefully yours,

STEPHEN J. POWERS.

II

SELECTED WORDS

receipt	warned	hereby	interest
general	gratefully	earnest	February
arithmetic	fairly	welfare	however
average	subjects	ratings	acknowledge
month	notice	necessary	reverend

III

CONTRACTIONS AND HOMONYMS

I believe he's a gentle boy.
 George says he'll carry the parcel.
 I'll be there as soon as possible.
 I'm pleased with his efforts.

tale	The pupil wrote a short <i>tale</i> about the fierce lion's <i>tail</i> .
tail	
kill	The hunter shot and <i>killed</i> the squirrel near the <i>kiln</i> .
kiln	
pray	They who <i>pray</i> well will never be the <i>prey</i> of the devil.
prey	
flour	Good <i>flour</i> makes good bread. The lily is a beautiful <i>flower</i> .
flower	

IV

GROUP WORDS

lawyer	tailor	butcher	painter
printer	builder	grocer	soldier
teacher	preacher	dentist	officer
druggist	author	carrier	doctor
merchant	janitor	pedlar	postman
servant	turner	waiter	watchman
chemist	farmer	glazier	plumber

V

Copy and study the following sentences:

They also serve who only stand and wait.

Behavior is a mirror in which everyone shows his image.

Every man is the architect of his own fortune.

Forgiveness is better than revenge.

Absence of labor is not rest. ✓

A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.

Vanity makes a man foolish; pride, odious; and ambition, terrible.

The Lord's Prayer contains in essence the sum total of morals and religion.

VI

Review important words from I—VI.

VII

ABBREVIATIONS

N. B.	Take notice	etc.	and so forth
Ave.	Avenue	Dr.	Doctor
Co.	Company—County	Sec.	Secretary
Gov.	Governor	dept.	Department
Esq.	Esquire	pkg.	Package
agt.	Agent	I. H. S.	Jesus, Saviour of men
O. K.	Correct	Jr.	Junior
C. O. D.	Cash on delivery	vol.	Volume

VIII

GROUP WORDS

knuckle	eyebrow	thumb	intestines
tongue	forehead	thigh	veins
ankle	shoulder	temple	arteries
teeth	knee	muscle	throat
palm	finger	waist	sole
loins	mouth	stomach	calf

IX

biscuit	coffee	gelatine	allspice
honey	chocolate	syrup	macaroni
yeast	butterine	cheese	tapioca
sugar	raisins	molasses	sausage
pickles	hominy	potatoes	nutmeg

X

raccoon	lynx	squirrel	panther
heifer	reindeer	crocodile	alligator
weasel	leopard	rabbit	tiger
terrier	moose	hare	otter
spaniel	hyena	antelope	donkey

XI

banana	poplar	cypress	apple
hazel	sycamore	myrtle	spruce
hickory	hemlock	cedar	walnut
laurel	juniper	persimmon	holly
maple	locust	magnolia	willow
mulberry	palmetto	peach	chestnut

XII

Review important words from VI—XII.

XIII

COMMON WORDS FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED

valise	police	separate	business
receive	carriage	screech	grammar
muscle	which	whom	straight
salve	pigeon	maim	dollar
saucer	doubt	plague	whose

XIV

The apostrophe (') is used:

- To denote ownership; as, Mary's hat.
- To indicate the omission of one or more letters in contracted words; as, *o'er, ne'er, e'en.*
- To form plurals of figures, letters and signs; as, 4's, t's and 's.

The period (.) is used:

- At the end of a declarative or of an imperative sentence; as, He made the Stations of the Cross.
- After abbreviations; as, lb., bu.
- After Roman numbers; as, IV., XI.

The question mark (?) is used at the end of a direct question; as,
Did the jaguar kill the hyena?

The exclamation point (!) is used at the end of an exclamatory sentence; as, Oh, what fun we had!

Write a paragraph, showing the application of as many of the above rules, as possible.

XV

Study the words in italics.

The *clique* conspired against the *Czar*.

A member of the choir could not sing an *anthem* owing to a severe *cough*.

The juice of the furze was prescribed by the doctor to *loosen* the *phlegm*.

When you *rinse* the *saucer* do not strike it against the *faucet*.

The *naughty* boy went into the *dairy* and threw almonds into the cream.

The *rustic's cottage* is at a great *distance* from the college.

The *sheriff* posted that *glaring placard* near the *hovel* of the *honest debtor*.

XVI

The *joyful* farmer played pranks with the *huckster*.

It will be *hazardous* to *loiter* near the *limekiln*.

The jockey wore *worsted* stockings in the *handicap*.

He said the *raisins* were spoiled, and so he threw them into the *scuttle*.

The *awning* was torn into *shreds* by the *tempest*.

The *builder* has a valuable *treatise* on granite.

The *senate* advised that the *treaty* be rejected.

The *jealous peasant* carried several deadly *weapons*.

The savage *leopard* mangled the body of the *heifer*.

The *lawyer* *steadily* attended to the *business* of his *client* in the *lawsuit*.

The *mayor's daughter* has *auburn* hair.

The farmer paid two *guineas* for the *scythes*.

The *patient* tried to *disguise* the fact that he had a *chronic disease*.

XVII

Review important words from XII—XVII.

XVIII

WORDS OF LIKE SOUNDS

prays	He who <i>prays</i> gives <i>praise</i> to God.
praise	
sighed	He <i>sighed</i> because of a pain in his <i>side</i> .
side	
currant	The gardener threw a bunch of <i>currants</i> into the rapid
current	<i>current</i> .
hoop	When he rolled the <i>hoop</i> he <i>whooped</i> with delight.
whoop	
lessen	Sympathy helps to <i>lessen</i> pain.
lesson	The <i>lesson</i> is entirely too difficult.
loan	The company will <i>loan</i> the money.
lone	A <i>lone</i> isle in mid-ocean.

XIX

profit	It is well to <i>profit</i> by the <i>prophet's</i> warning.
prophet	
tease	To <i>tease</i> is to lack charity.
teas	The <i>teas</i> which he sold came from China.
feat	His principal <i>feat</i> consisted in the expert use of his <i>feet</i> .
feet	
forth	The regiment marched <i>forth</i> on the <i>Fourth</i> of July.
fourth	
guessed	The host <i>guessed</i> that his <i>guest</i> would arrive at seven p. m.
guest	
knight	The brave <i>knight</i> rode out in the darkness of the <i>night</i> .
night	

XX

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

mountain	valley	friendly	hostile
often	seldom	fixed	movable
junior	senior	together	apart
gather	scatter	collect	disperse
interior	exterior	minor	major
persuade	dissuade	concave	convex
inward	outward	youthful	aged

XXI

SILENT LETTERS

fright	almond	bright	caught
fought	sleigh	through	sleight
taught	wrought	height	solder
dough	plight	chorus	phrase
cipher	sphere	prophet	resign

XXII*Add es to the following:*

calico	negro	potato	hero	grotto
cargo	echo	mosquito	motto	buffalo

Add s to the following:

halo	zero	lasso	piano	solo	tyro
quarto	folio	memento	cameo	cuckoo	trio

XXIII

Review important words from XVII—XXIII.

XXIV

GROUP WORDS

quoits	football	billiards	gymnastics
hockey	leapfrog	golf	polo
checkers	dominoes	marbles	croquet
climbing	sleighting	skipping	swimming
fetching	bowling	fencing	rowing

XXV

tendon	sinew	tissue	membrane
iris	larynx	thorax	spinal
mucus	molar	spleen	stomach
nostril	scalp	glands	sternum
windpipe	tonsil	kidney	skull
palate	finger	bowels	dentine

XXVI

vulture	condor	ostrich	buzzard
parrot	pigeon	pheasant	swallow
sparrow	canary	magpie	pelican
henhawk	robin	petrel	peacock
cuckoo	heron	woodpecker	oriole

XXVII

✓ bishop	pontiff	cleric	cardinal
✓ acolyte	deacon	celebrant	vicar
✓ nuncio	prelate	clergy	curate
✓ legate	lector	sacristan	verger
server	chanter	organist	sexton

XXVIII

Review important words from XXIII—XXVIII.

XXIX

REVIEW WORDS

hereby	muscle	business
acknowledge	sole	whose
receipt	biscuit	whom
February	sugar	clique
fairly	chocolate	Czar
general	molasses	cough
average	macaroni	juice
necessary	sausage	loosen
	currant	

XXX

manifest
welfare
grateful
believe
receive
lawyer
tailor
glazier

raccoon
heifer
terrier
leopard
squirrel
banana
sycamore
apple
jealous

phlegm
faucet
naughty
almond
cottage
distance
limekiln
jockey

XXXI

prophet
guest
knight
mountain
persuade
hostile
cipher
sleigh

mucus
kidney
tonsil
tissue
membrane
parrot
pigeon
canary
awning

clergy
celebrant
verger
client
guinea
scythe
patient
disguise

XXXII

sleight
caught
quoits
billiards
croquet
slumber
knuckle
tongue

pheasant
ostrich
bishop
pontiff
acolyte
cypress
valise
police
separate

chronic
granite
movable
mayor
major
solder
scuttle
ankle

GRADE FIVE A

I

Copy the following letter neatly and write another one similar to it.

213 West 32d St.
NEW YORK, June 18, 1913.

Dear Sister Sebastian

Father has decided that I should spend the summer at Camp Acadia in the Adirondacks. The camp opens on the 21st inst., and I am desirous to be there on time.

As our examination is finished, may I request you to have the kindness to let me know the result at your earliest convenience, and whether I may hope to be advanced the ensuing term?

Promising to write you from the camp, and asking you to remember me in your good prayers before the most Blessed Sacrament, I am

Your grateful pupil,
LAWRENCE SMITH.

II

SELECTED WORDS

Sebastian	decided	Acadia	desirous	father
examination	request	earliest	ensuing	advanced
remember	promising	Blessed	Sacrament	grateful

III

CONTRACTIONS FREQUENTLY USED

What's the matter with the child? It isn't well.

He doesn't know the answer. He'll write soon.

They can't have the carriage on Tuesday. They'll have it Wednesday.

The children didn't see the trolley.

Michael couldn't go to town.

He said that you're to retain the souvenir.

You aren't to blame.

As the twig's bent, the tree's inclined.

Thus to relieve the wretched 'twas his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.

IV

WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

1 speech	language	dialect	height	elevation
2 thrift	3 industry	economy	want	necessity
rude	uncivil	impolite	riches	opulence
9 wise	4 prudent	politic	outlive	survive
10 lower	degrade	debase	begin	commence
7 blot	8 reproach	disgrace	whole	entire
stress	accent	emphasis	growth	increase
6 pain	5 suffering	agony	freedom	liberty

V

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

fierce	gentle	strength	weakness
repel	attract	dawn	twilight
debit	credit	either	neither
hither	thither	concrete	abstract
rough	smooth	ruddy	pallid
absence	presence	leader	follower

VI

Review important words from I—VI.

VII

ABBREVIATIONS

Mr. Mister	vol. Volume	bbl. Barrel
Mrs. Mistress	dept. Department	Mt. Mountain
Col. Colonel	amt. Amount	Me. Maine
Vt. Vermont	N. H. New Hampshire	Md. Maryland
Mo. Missouri	Ky. Kentucky	Ga. Georgia

Copy neatly and memorize:

Habit is a cable. Every day we weave a thread until at last it is so strong we cannot break it.

—H. MANN.

The many make the household; but only one, the home.

—LOWELL.

The sunshine of life is made up of few beams that are bright all the time.

—LONGFELLOW.

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

—JOHNSON.

VIII

GROUP WORDS

apricot	gooseberry	cantaloupe	melon
cocoanut	tomato	cherry	plum
bacon	sirloin	kidney	brisket
veal	mutton	roastbeef	cutlets
Arctic	frigid	freezing	frosty

IX

bugle	cornet	lyre	trumpet
cymbals	violin	guitar	banjo
piano	melodeon	clarinet	kettledrum
bassviol	accordion	trombone	mandolin
organ	cello	harmonium	graphophone

X

actor	bachelor	benedict	churl
fogy	umpire	wizard	adult
shepherd	sculptor	dower	heroine
actress	beggar	resident	maiden
eighth	twelfth	fortieth	twenty-first

11, 31 - 32

XI

The prefix *mis* = wrong; *over* = above or too much.

misdeed	misrule	mishap	misapply
misguide	mistake	misjudge	misinform
mislay	misprint	mislead	misspell
oversee	overrate	overcharge	overawe
overwhelm	overcast	overflow	overdose

XII

Review important words from VI—XII.

XIII

Notice the sounds *k* and *kw* in the following:

mosque	equity	liquor	equal
conquer	opaque	piquant	lacquer
query	quantity	quality	quarter
quote	liquid	queerly	quadrille
quack	quickly	quail	queenly

XIV

The sounds *oi* and *ou*.

exploit	coinage	moisten	poison
oyster	turmoil	ointment	parboil
cloister	toilet	adroit	loiter
chowder	coward	fowler	mountain
trowel	scoundrel	foundling	vowel

XV

Write the singular of the following words, using each in a sentence:

axes	bases	crises	cherubim
seraphim	bamboos	cameos	folios
calicoes	solos	potatoes	tyros
strata	data	radii	foci
lilies	gypsies	daisies	sentries

XVI

GROUP WORDS

granary	orchard	meadow	thresher
upland	ploughing	dairy	sheepfold
trough	stable	barnyard	saddle
hames	harness	halter	bridle
machine	vehicle	swath	sty

XVII

Review important words from XII—XVII.

XVIII

TROUBLESOME ENDINGS

baptize	civilize	fallacy	advertise
criticise	compromise	heresy	scandalize
capsize	spicy	audible	acceptable
chastise	tipsy	blamable	accessible

XIX

GROUP WORDS

lizard	leech	oyster	lobster
walrus	mussel	turtle	salmon
dolphin	shellfish	bivalve	cuttlefish
tortoise	jellyfish	shrimp	snail

DICTATION

Some of the most interesting *anecdotes* of the early life of Washington were *derived* from his mother, a *dignified* matron who, by the *death* of her *husband*, while her children were young, became the *sole conductress* of their *education*. To the *inquiry* what *course* she had *pursued* in rearing one so *illustrious*, she *replied*, "Only to require *obedience, diligence, and truth.*"

XX

GROUP WORDS

ensign	zouave	uniform	knapsack
recruit	sentinel	hospital	infantry
sergeant	cavalry	officer	ambulance
private	corporal	musket	deserter
picket	veteran	stretcher	pistol

Copy neatly and memorize:

Eternal rest give unto them, O Lord; and let perpetual light shine upon them. May they rest in peace. Amen.

XXI

GROUP WORDS

central	crescent	cycle	ellipse
column	oblique	obtuse	radius
concave	vertical	sector	spiral
convex	parallel	pyramid	vertex
diameter	circle	angle	acute

XXII

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUNDS

assent	He would not give his <i>assent</i> to the plan.
ascent	It is difficult to make the <i>ascent</i> of Mt. Blanc.
seen	The landscape, <i>seen</i> in the distance presents a beautiful
scene	<i>scene</i> .
pour	The perspiration seemed to <i>pour</i> from every <i>pore</i> of his
pore	body.
stares	John <i>stares</i> when he sees the rat on the <i>stairs</i> , leading to
stairs	the attic.
pause	You should <i>pause</i> before you touch the cat's <i>paws</i> .
paws	
bolder	Michael made a <i>bolder</i> attempt than his comrades to reach
bowlder	the <i>bowlder</i> .
sight	We can catch <i>sight</i> of the mount from the <i>site</i> of the City
site	Hall.
cite	The lawyers <i>cite</i> the law.

XXIII

right	It is not <i>right</i> to ridicule a religious <i>rite</i> .
rite	Never say nor <i>write</i> what you know is not <i>right</i> .
write	
metal	A silver dollar contains <i>metal</i> .
mettle	This horse has too much <i>mettle</i> or spirit.
pedal	A part of a musical instrument, as of an organ or a piano.
peddle	To carry about for the purpose of selling.
taper	A small candle.
tapir	An animal like a hog.
wave	A movement of the surface of the water.
waive	To relinquish a right or privilege.
straight	Not crooked.
strait	A narrow passage of water.
heard	Did hear.
herd	Beasts that feed together.

XXIV

Review important words from XVII—XXIV.

XXV

Copy and imitate:

INVITATION

Mrs. Brown presents her compliments to Mr. and Mrs. White, and requests the pleasure of their company on Wednesday evening, August tenth, at seven o'clock.

10 Rutger Place,
August 4th, 1913.

REPLY

Mr. and Mrs. White accept with pleasure Mrs. Brown's kind invitation for Wednesday evening, August tenth, at seven o'clock.

264 Jay St.,
August 6th, 1913.

XXVI

SELECTED WORDS

invitation	compliments	pleasure	presents
requests	company	evening	Wednesday
Manhattan	borough	August	future
considerate	immediate	experience	accepting
avenue	guest	Brooklyn	twentieth

XXVII

ABBREVIATIONS

B. C.	Before Christ	Hon.	Honorable
Eng.	English	Prof.	Professor
gal.	gallon	yd.	yard
Gen.	General	wt.	weight
inst.	present month	ult.	past month
ms.	manuscript	prox.	next month
R. I. P.	Rest in peace	anon.	anonymous
21st inst.		25th ult.	
	23d prox.		

XXVIII

Copy the following sentences laying special stress on the important words:

The colonel bade the soldier attend strictly to the business of the day.

The judge ordered the prisoner to be released on bail.

The cruel man closed the door against the unfortunate beggar.

A certain writer tells us that it is more profitable to reckon our defects or faults, than to boast of our supposed virtues.

Another author has wisely told us that, as we advance along the pathway of life, we gradually realize the limits of our own ability.

The warrior grieved for the loss of his noble chief who fell pierced with many bullets.

The foolish and wicked practice of profane swearing is a vice, so mean and low, that every person of sense and character detests and despises it.

XXIX

He was a fox in stealth, a wolf in greediness, a dog in madness, a lion in courage.

The miller separates the flour from the bran by a special process called bolting.

As companions and friends, books are without rivals; therefore, choose them wisely.

Whatever brawls disturb the street
 There should be peace at home:
 Where sisters dwell and brothers meet,
 Quarrels should never come.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, our glorious country separated from England. On that memorable day the Declaration of Independence was signed.

XXX

In the following words drop final *e* and add the syllables *ing*, *ed*, *able*; as, *desire*, *desiring*, *desired*, *desirable*.

censure	value	blame	excuse
adore	move	admire	note
receive	believe	dispute	measure

Drop final *e* and add the given suffixes:

plague, ed, ing	manage, ing, ed, able
cure, ing, able	achieve, ing, ed, able
grieve, ing, ed	advise, ing, ed, able
style, ish	rogue, ish
white, ish	blue, ish

XXXI

Double final consonant and add the given suffixes:

refer, ing, ed	occur, ing, ed	acquit, ing, ed
quit, ing, ed	regret, ing, ed	squat, ing, ed, er
stir, ing, ed	admit, ing, ed	drum, ing, ed, er
allot, ing, ed	begin, ing	thin, ing, er
knit, ing, ed	plot, ing, ed	permit, ing, ed

Pay particular attention to the following words.

blameless	movement	concealed	combated
benefited	nameless	singeing	tingeing

*Review of Grade Five A.***XXXII**

Sebastian	earliest	fierce
father	promising	rough
decided	privilege	barrel
Adirondacks	relieve	apricot
desirous	wretched	salmon
opening	language	sirloin
examination	politic	clarinet
completed	reproach	umpire
	shepherd	

XXXIII

bachelor	orchard	sergeant
wizard	baptize	sentinel
mosque	criticize	cavalry
cloister	capsize	hospital
chowder	chastise	ambulance
scoundrel	leech	column
mountain	lizard	parallel
trough	turtle	scene
	crescent	

XXXIV

mettle
 Wednesday
 borough
 beggar
 pierced
 greediness
 quarrel
 sacrament

pedal
 experience
 immediate
 colonel
 practise
 companions
 celebrate
 censure
 plague

compliments
 Manhattan
 unfortunate
 suppose
 practice
 brawl
 choicest
 grieve

XXXV

achieve
 rogue
 attention
 movement
 movable
 benefited
 singeing
 combated

sexton
 ability
 another
 wisely
 weight
 honorable
 Saviour
 evening
 census

believing
 invitation
 compliments
 privilege
 crooked
 salvation
 tingeing
 electric

GRADE FIVE B

I

DICTATION

(A)

“There is no greater thief than a bad book or paper,” says the Italian proverb. Books are to the soul what food is to the body. It is impossible, therefore, for a person whose mind, heart, and intellect are fed upon filth, poison, and error, not to be weak in the practice of virtue. It would be a thousand times better never to open a book, to be unable to read or spell a word, than to falsify one’s judgment and pervert one’s morals by the reading of dangerous or immoral books, papers, or magazines.

(B)

St. Aloysius during his childhood, happened to find a romance which he mistook for a good book, being ignorant of its contents. As soon as he perceived what malicious and dangerous expressions it contained, he threw it into the fire. He then hastened to wash his hands that had touched the cover and leaves of the hated book, for he became indignant with himself, when he was convinced by his intelligent mother that there is nothing more harmful to innocence than books, in which there are slurs against religion and morals.

II

SELECTED WORDS

greater	thief	Italian	proverb
impossible	perceived	heart	intellect
poisons	error	virtue	practice
thousand	unable	falsify	judgment
pervert	dangerous	magazine	St. Aloysius
malicious	expressions	hastened	touched
indignant	romance	innocence	religion

III

ABBREVIATIONS

Cath.	Catholic, Cathedral	M. D.	Medical Doctor
Cr.	credit	Adm.	Admiral
Do or ditto	the same	vs.	against
Inc.	Incorporated	yr.	year
M.	thousand, noon	U. S.	United States
M. C.	Member Congress	pp.	pages

CONTRACTIONS

whene'er	where'er	whate'er	whoe'er
you've	you're	they've	they're

Blessed be the Holy and Immaculate Conception of the ever Blessed Virgin Mary Mother of God.

IV

WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

address	direction	sincere	honest
bound	obliged	cautious	prudent
signal	memorable	wakeful	watchful
journey	voyage	furious	violent
legible	readable	martial	warlike
wholesome	healthful	blemishes	flaws
ample	spacious	diligent	industrious
avenge	revenge	trifling	trivial

V

WORDS OF SIMILAR SOUNDS

(A)

burrow	Wild animals will not make their <i>burrow</i> in a thickly populated <i>borough</i> .
borough	
mantel	On the <i>mantel</i> in the parlor he found his mother's <i>mantle</i> .
mantle	
principle	It is evident that the <i>principle</i> which should guide a person who is chosen <i>principal</i> of a school, should be just and honorable.
principal	
stayed	George <i>stayed</i> long enough in the employ of the corporation to prove that he was a <i>staid</i> man.
staid	
strait	The captain guided the vessel safely through the narrow <i>strait</i> and then steered <i>straight</i> for the nearest port.
straight	
cholera	The man manifested <i>cholera</i> when he discovered that the <i>collar</i> which he purchased was not what he ordered.
collar	

(B)

colonel	The <i>colonel</i> forbade his soldiers to pluck even one <i>kernel</i> , while marching through the cornfield.
kernel	
auger	He readily discovered that the <i>auger</i> was iron, not steel. We should not <i>augur</i> evil of any one.
augur	
chased	The <i>chased</i> moose suddenly turned and held the hounds at bay. The <i>chaste</i> of heart are pleasing to God.
chaste	
suite	The coffee which was placed on the table in his <i>suite</i> was too <i>sweet</i> .
sweet	
marshal	The depressed feelings of the <i>marshal</i> were changed to those of joy when the strains of <i>martial</i> music reached him.
martial	

VI

TITLES OF OFFICE AND HONOR

Dignitaries of the Church

Pope, Your Holiness or Holy Father.

Cardinal, Your Eminence.

Archbishop, Your Grace.

Bishop, Right Reverend.

Monsignor, Right Rev. Monsignor or Very Rev. Monsignor.

Priests and Religious, Rev. Father, Rev. Brother, or

Rev. Sister.

Principal State Officials

President, Mr. President.

Governor, Your Excellency.

Mayor, Your Honor or Mr. Mayor.

Judge, Your Honor.

Gentlemen and Ladies

Gentleman, Mr., Mister, whether married or unmarried.

Married lady, Madame or Mrs.

Unmarried lady, Miss.

VII

Review important words from I—VII.

VIII

GROUP WORDS

cancer	dropsy	asthma	measles
pleurisy	catarrh	cholera	tumor
abscess	felon	typhoid	typhus
jaundice	fever	earache	scarlatina
eczema	dandruff	scurvy	croup

IX

climate	latitude	longitude	kingdom
republic	horizon	parallel	empire
volcano	oasis	boundary	ravine
avalanche	temperate	tropic	nation
equator	meridian	mountain	isthmus

X

devout	devoted	revere	reverent
reverence	religious	saintly	sanctify
humble	humility	meekness	impious
spiritual	righteous	obedience	holiness
Catholic	priest	minister	chapel

XI

Review important words from VII—XI.

XII

In the following words the suffixes mean *little* or *small*.

hamlet	rivulet	eyelet	streamlet
ringlet	hatchet	leaflet	pamphlet
duckling	seedling	foundling	darling
gosling	manikin	bodkin	yearling
lambkin	booklet	stripling	hillock

XIII

The suffix *ly* means *like*.

friendly	plainly	strangely	foolishly
noisily	sleepily	steadily	hastily

The suffix *ize* or *ise* means *to make* or *to do*.

utilize	criticize	humanize	realize
civilize	catechise	chastise	authorize
advertise	memorize	patronize	recognize

XIV

The suffixes *dom*, *ness*, *age*, *hood* mean *condition* or *state*.

freedom	serfdom	thralldom	martyrdom
laziness	illness	coarseness	weariness
bondage	dotage	marriage	priesthood
oneness	dukedom	smallness	stubbornness

XV

Exercise on *ie* and *ei*.

leisure	seize	frontier	receipt
neither	foreign	feign	conceit
forfeit	believe	mischief	prairie
heifer	heinous	neighbor	reprieve
retrieve	perceive	height	mullein

XVI

S followed by *u* generally sounds like *sh*.

sugar	censure	tonsure	fissure
pressure	nausea	assure	insure

Ci and *ti* sound like *sh*.

lotion	action	patient	suction
partial	quotient	nuptial	fractions
caution	friction	cautious	fractious
ancient	social	gracious	spacious
specie	luscious	special	conscious

XVII

Review important words from XI—XVII.

XVIII

Ch takes the sound of *k* in the following:

chord	chasm	chemist	chorus	chaos
chaotic	cholera	chronic	christen	character
scholar	anchor	scheme	monarch	schooner
echo	choler	choral	Christmas	Schuyllkill

XIX**DIFFICULT FAMILIAR WORDS**

abyss	antique	authority	aghost
accept	asthma	awkward	anarchy
accurate	alcohol	apparel	amassed
amateur	anxiety	appearance	accumulate
ancient	apology	aqueduct	accordion

XX

bailiff	bazaar	brethren	bachelor
balmy	bicycle	brooch	bosom
banana	bilious	bureau	balance
bargain	billiard	burlesque	brilliant
battalion	blamable	busily	benefactor

XXI

calmly	cayenne	coincide	coupon
camphor	cemetery	conscience	courtesy
carriage	codicil	conveyance	cowardice
catalogue	coerce	corpuscle	ceremonies
catarrh	chieftain	counterfeit	committee

XXII

disguise	deference	disappear	disciple
discern	dispense	dissolve	dictionary
discipline	dandelion	desperate	docile
dishonor	disperse	duteous	description
demeanor	dungeon	deceive	despatch

XXIII

ecstasy	efficiency	examiner	essential
exhibit	enemies	excursion	errand
edible	excellent	enormous	enervate
efficacy	enrollment	epitome	embarrass
expense	echoing	economy	eminent

XXIV

fossil	forcible	familiar	feature
furlough	fiery	foreign	finally
foliage	fumigate	fissure	ferocious
fertilize	favorable	fibres	frigid
felony	fascinate	friend	feign

XXV

guarantee	grammar	guitar	gelatine
guardian	giraffe	grateful	grenadier
guinea	granary	ghastly	gingham
ghostly	geranium	grievous	gnat
glazier	gymnastics	galleries	gnash

XXVI

heinous	haughty	hiccough	humorous
heresy	hoeing	hoping	hideous
hosiery	hyphen	handkerchief	hickory
hazard	hygiene	hoarse	hymn
hurriedly	harass	heroic	hypocrisy

XXVII

Review important words from XVII—XXVII.

XXVIII

Form new words by changing the *y* into *i* and adding the suffixes, as:

Study	es, ous	envy	ed, es, able, ous	luxury	es, ous, ate
fury	es, ous	pity	ed, es, able, ous	fancy	es, ful, er
melody	es, ous	modify	ed, er	melody	es, ous
greedy	er, ly, ness	tidy	er, ly, ness	victory	es, ous
worthy	er, ly, ness	lazy	er, ly, ness	ready	er, ly, ness
saucy	er, ly, ness	dainty	er, ly, ness	busy	er, ly, ness

Copy neatly and memorize:

Were every word I wrote a gem,
 And every thought a golden thread,
 'Twere all unworthy to o'erspread
 My Lady's raiment's very hem.

With rarest pearls of words and deeds,
 Into historic settings wrought,
 In costliest chain of human thought
 I'd form my Lady's Rosary beads.

—BROTHER AZARIAS.

XXIX

DICTATION

The Fourth commandment obliges children to discharge four principal duties. They must respect, love, obey, and help their parents because God places their parents over them as His representatives. Parents are the substitutes of God in regard to their children, and are entrusted with His authority. It is not necessary to prove the obligation of affection for parents. It is sufficient to mention the name, father, mother, to place beyond doubt the debt of love and gratitude of the child. Old age, poverty, sickness, trouble of any nature, are all so many incentives to the dutiful child to manifest his filial affection. The Sacred Scripture says: Honor thy father and thy mother that thou mayest be long-lived upon the land which the Lord thy God shall give thee.

XXX

DICTATION

A cheerful temper united with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction; convert ignorance into amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.

When you cover the blemishes and excuse the failings of a friend, when you bury his weakness in silence and proclaim his strength abroad, when you think only of his friendship,—then you do loyal service to friendship.

XXXI

DICTATION

Speak gently to the erring. O do not thou forget
 However darkly stained by sin, he is thy brother yet!
 Heir of the self-same heritage, child of the self-same God,
 He hath but stumbled in the path, thou hast in weakness
 trod.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians
 of man; labor sharpens his appetite, and temperance
 prevents him from indulging to excess.

Sweet clime of my kindred, blest land of my birth!
 The fairest, the dearest, the brightest on earth!
 Where'er I may roam,—howe'er blest I may be,
 My spirit lovingly turns unto thee.

Obedience, kindness, order, piety, and a cheerful heart
 make home a pleasant, happy abode. Frequently more
 genuine satisfaction is found at the cottage fireside than
 in the most splendid mansion.

XXXII

REVIEW WORDS

thief	virtue	laziness	bachelor
Italian	trifling	martyrdom	conscience
poisons	principle	coarseness	catalogue
malicious	cholera	quotient	bicycle
indignant	colonel	cautious	cemetery
expressions	Monsignor	patient	bilious
filial	falsify	fireside	receipt

XXXIII

magazine
innocence
judgment
practice
cathedral
address
signal
voyage
Lincoln

obliged
readable
blemishes
impartial
frivolous
grateful
obligations
populated
eczema

giraffe
erring
oasis
hypocrisy
physician
chapel
religious
dropsy
homonyms

XXXIV

pleurisy
catarrh
avalanche
mountain
reverence
obedience
holiness
manikin
prairie

pamphlet
noisily
utilize
scriptures
mantle
geranium
loyal
parallel
saucy

gymnastics
temperance
cholera
heinous
luscious
chemist
scholar
luxury
genuine

XXXV

amateur
antique
awkward
accordion
alcohol
bazaar
cayenne
conveyance
fraction

synonym
grievous
proclaim
industrious
hosiery
heir
scurvy
haughty
ecstasy

forest
brilliant
discern
dandelion
dictionary
deference
disciple
essential
affection

XXXVI

epitome	diligent	splendid
furlough	hiccough	chorus
fulfil	stained	knowledge
foreign	righteous	suite
guarantee	hygiene	gelatine
ghostly	indulging	mansion
gnash	plainly	nuptial
innocence	sufficient	cheerful
immoral	guinea	silence
ignorance	obliged	substitute

Memory Gems:

And green forever be the groves,
 And bright the flowery sod,
 Where first the child's glad spirit loves
 Its country and its God.

—FELICIA HEMANS.

I pledge allegiance to the Flag and to the Republic for
 which it stands; one nation, indivisible; with liberty and
 justice for all.

GRADE SIX A

I

Copy the following parable paying special attention to the difficult words.

A young man traversing a forest had not proceeded far ere he was attacked by a frightful monster, which had seven large, serpent-like heads joined to a lion's body. This animal having issued from his cavern, went straight at him with his seven heads erect, darting forth his seven tongues, and making the air resound with horrible shrieks. The young man who was strong and courageous, was not disconcerted at the sight but awaited the attack with firmness. His only weapon was an axe hanging at his side after the manner of the country. He seized it and at the first blow cut off four of the monster's heads, and at the second, two more. The dragon, weakened by the loss of blood, remained for some time stretched upon the ground. The traveler, thinking him dead, put up his weapon, and continued his journey without cutting off the remaining head. He had gone only a few paces, when the monster having revived, seized the young man with his murderous fangs and dragged him into his cave, where he devoured him.

II

SELECTED WORDS

traversing	joined	resound	awaited
proceeded	issued	horrible	seized
attacked	cavern	courageous	weakened
frightful	forth	disconcerted	journey
serpent-like	tongues	firmness	traveler

III

WORDS OF LIKE SOUNDS

ante	before
anti	against
attendance	waiting on
attendants	those who wait on others
feint	a false appearance
faint	languid
patience	suffering without complaint
patients	persons under the care of a physician
prize	that which is won
pries	looks closely
stationary	motionless
stationery	materials for writing
peace	freedom from war or trouble
piece	a part of the whole
presence	state of being present
presents	gifts
slight	neglect, small
sleight	artful trick

IV

ABBREVIATIONS

Vice Pres.	Vice President	R. S. V. P.	Answer, if you please
V. G.	Vicar General	Ven.	Venerable
e. g.	for example	R. C.	Roman Catholic
sov.	sovereign	Prot.	Protestant
Sab.	Sabbath	pkg.	package
Dem.	Democrat	N. T.	New Testament

V

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING

(A)		(B)
abandon	desert, forsake	adage proverb, maxim
abridge	curtail, shorten	allot apportion, assign
abhor	abominate, detest	affix attach, annex
abstain	forbear, refrain	adorn decorate, beautify
abuse	reproach, revile	barren sterile, unfruitful
accurate	exact, precise	calling vocation, profession
adjourn	delay, postpone	conquest victory, triumph

VI

Review important words from I—VI.

VII

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANINGS

worse	better	break	repair
awake	asleep	courteous	disrespectful
giant	dwarf	abandon	protect
fearful	fearless	coax	drive
former	latter	frown	smile

VIII

DICTATION

All the sins which a person can commit, are ordinarily reduced to seven principal ones. These are called capital, or deadly, because they are the source and principle of all other sins. The capital sins are pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth.

Repetition is the only sure way of fixing anything in the memory.

SELECTED WORDS

commit	source	principal	anything
ordinarily	covetousness	principle	sure
reduced	lust	capital	memory
because	gluttony	repetition	anger
deadly	sloth	fixing	selected

IX

GROUP WORDS

recent	modern	primeval	ancient
ancestral	descendants	ancestors	relatives
fossil	vernal	autumn	antique
venerable	obsolete	senile	youthful
novel	hibernal	antedate	post-date

X

Review important words from VI—X.

XI

(A)

Chicago	Brooklyn	Brussels	Delaware
Niagara	Vienna	Oklahoma	Ottawa
Alleghany	Potomac	Cairo	Cincinnati
Idaho	Ohio	Iowa	Melbourne
Rochester	Syracuse	Saratoga	Chautauqua

(B)

chasuble	cincture	surplice	amice
soutane	girdle	cassock	cope
statue	sanctuary	confessional	communion
credence	paschal	tapers	exposition
benediction	ablution	vespers	biretta

(C)

railroad	viaduct	boulevard	bowery
avenue	passage	turnpike	elevated
coupé	phaeton	carriage	barouche
wagon	buggy	coach	sulky
chaise	omnibus	victoria	hearse
sleigh	hansom	carryall	ambulance

XII

Troublesome endings "*able*," "*ible*."

eatable	fallible	bearable	terrible
readable	credible	taxable	forcible
curable	sensible	laughable	fusible
payable	flexible	teachable	legible
lovable	audible	movable	horrible
advisable	tangible	detestable	invisible
traceable	chargeable	changeable	peaceable

Copy neatly and memorize:

One who would see the stars of God's mysteries must first descend into the deep well of humility.

XIII

Philip	Samuel	Maurice	Anthony
Timothy	Andrew	Austin	Michael
Gabriel	Theodore	Benjamin	Benedict
Louisa	Helen	Margaret	Anna
Catherine	Josephine	Julia	Cecilia
Agnes	Antonia	Mabel	Ursula

XIV

What we read leaves its imprint upon our minds; therefore, we should exercise much care in the selection of our reading matter.

—BROTHER AZARIAS.

<i>grapho, write</i>	<i>photo, light</i>	<i>tele, afar</i>
<i>phono, sound</i>	<i>scope, view</i>	<i>gram, writing</i>

phonograph	photograph	telegraph	telephone
telescope	microscope	horoscope	mutoscope
telegram	cablegram	monogram	program
biography	autograph	geography	paragraph

With silence only as their benediction, God's Angels come.

—WHITTIER.

Cheerfulness, industry, and virtue are good promoters of health.

XV

Copy the following explanation of the parable paying special attention to the difficult words:

The dragon represents the seven capital sins, which we must combat courageously with the arms of faith. It is not enough to cut off six heads of the monster; if you but leave him only one, you are lost. What advantage is there in being exempt from many passions if you have one that is your master? Frequently it is only a single one that damns a man. Examine if, in fighting the infernal lion, you have left him one head which is sufficient to devour you. See if in resisting your passions you have not spared some favorite one, which of itself is enough to cause your ruin. Your victory will be but partial unless you conquer all. You must persevere unto the end, combat unto death; otherwise the enemies of your salvation will overpower you and drag you with them into the abyss of hell.

XVI

SELECTED WORDS

explaining	courageously	sufficient	partial
explanation	advantage	resisting	enemies
foregoing	exempt	victory	salvation
parable	passions	persevere	abyss
combat	frequently	otherwise	favorite

Foreign words now used in English.

corps (kōr)	valet (vāl lā)
debris (dā brī)	parquet (pār kay)
encore (äng kōr)	memoir (mem war)
café (kăf ā)	coupé (koo pay)
depot (dā pō)	cognac (kōn yăk)

XVII

GROUP WORDS

druggist	alcohol	alum	ammonia
quinine	opium	essence	paregoric
camphor	turpentine	tincture	chloroform
sulphur	magnesia	nitre	cigar
cologne	liniment	spirits	glycerine or (in)

Copy neatly and memorize:

If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man. The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity. By it we bless God and the Father; and by it we curse men who are made after the likeness of God.

—ST. JAMES.

XVIII

Review important words from X—XVIII.

XIX

Show how the placing of the accent changes the meaning of the words.

com'pound, a mixture	con'tract, an agreement
compound', to mix	contract', to make an agreement
con'vict, a criminal	ex'port, goods sent out
convict', to prove guilty	export', to send out
ex'tract, a quotation	in'sult, a lack of respect
extract', to draw out	insult', to show disrespect
pres'ent, a gift	gal'lant, brave
present', to give	gallant', a fop or beau

XX

Use the following words in sentences:

(A)

(B)

account	reckon	compute	achieve	accomplish	perform
salute	accost	address	ability	capacity	talent
accede	comply	acquiesce	active	lively	nimble
artifice	trick	stratagem	answer	reply	response
mechanic	artisan	artificer	beautiful	pretty	handsome
carnage	massacre	slaughter	blamable	culpable	reprehensible

XXI

Write a short account of a baseball game, using the following words:

locality	umpire	diamond	oval
rivals	battery	catcher	pitcher
decision	inning	fielder	manager
captain	batter	baseman	grounder
bleachers	brilliant	twirling	effective
error	uproar	dropped	scored

XXII

Some common words difficult to spell:

lynx	lynch	scheme	schism	rhyme
vogue	trough	yacht	puke	gnaw
lieu	feud	niche	neigh	sieve
skein	phlegm	juice	buoy	brusque
clique	route	zinc	guy	myrrh

XXIII

gnarled	sluice	gauge	tough	sphinx
eight	beau	aisle	serge	quay
whew	wretch	rite	czar	corps
ghost	scythe	myth	whoop	weird
writhe	wrench	whelp	twinge	waive

XXIV

DICTATION

Consult your dictionary. Do not give yourselves the habit of passing over words of whose scope and meaning you are ignorant. Such a habit begets a slovenly mode of thinking. The ablest writers and thinkers can but ill dispense with their dictionary. It is a friend that helps them in many a mental perplexity. Every intellect has a certain limited vocabulary of words in which it thinks, and it fully grasps an idea only when it has translated that idea into its own familiar form of expression. If a great aim of reading be mental growth, and if mental growth depend upon accuracy of conception, then it is of primary importance to know beyond mere guesswork, the precise meaning of the words one reads.

—BROTHER AZARIAS.

XXV

SELECTED WORDS

dictionary	dispense	primary	familiar
whose	scope	friend	accuracy
ignorant	mental	intellect	conception
slovenly	growth	certain	precise
ablest	perplexity	vocabulary	guesswork

XXVI

indict	jealousy	knuckle	laughter
intercede	journey	knavery	lichen
impatient	jostle	knowledge	loitered
incense	juicy	kernel	license
icicle	joyial	knotty	luscious

XXVII

missile	neuralgia	opulent	precision
malice	neutral	ordinance	pursuit
mahogany	nonsense	orifice	privilege
myriad	niche	onyx	pitiable
monarchs	nausea	opaque	paradise

XXVIII

quite	rheumatism	sacrilege	telegraph
quiet	recompense	schedule	tuition
quinine	receptacle	separate	telephone
qualm	requiem	specimen	theatre
quarrel	reservoir	similar	terrace

XXIX

DICTATION

I hold high office in the town, being guardian of the best treasure it has; and I exhibit moreover, an admirable example to the other officials, by the cool and downright discharge of my business. Summer or winter, nobody seeks me in vain; for all day long I am seen at the busiest corner, stretching out my arms to rich and poor.

At the sultry noontide, I am cup-bearer to the parched populace, for whose benefit an iron goblet is chained to my waist. To all, I cry aloud, "Here it is gentlemen! here is the good liquor! here is the unadulterated ale of Father Adam! better than brandy, wine or beer; here it is and not a cent to pay. Walk up, walk up, gentlemen, and help yourselves!"

From the "Town Pump"—HAWTHORNE.

XXX

SELECTED WORDS

office	treasure	business	cup-bearer
guardian	exhibit	busiest	parched
discharge	admirable	officials	stretching
populace	noontide	moreover	downright
sultry	liquor	unadulterated	goblet

XXXI

Review important and difficult words from XIX—XXXI.

XXXII

The following prefixes mean *to make*.

en large	en title	im peril	im prison
en noble	en tangle	im part	im bibe
en feeble	en danger	ir radiate	in born
en courage	em power	il lumine	im brue
em bitter	em body	in culcate	in cite

XXXIII

Prefix *un* to each of the following words and give meaning:

familiar	civil	easy	suitable
usual	dutiful	conscious	healthful
pleasant	sociable	grateful	necessary
charitable	merciful	tidy	aware

XXXIV

Do the same for the prefix *im* in the following words and define:

movable	passable	partial	possible
probable	proper	polite	potent
patient	perfect	penitent	moderate
mature	perishable	personal	politic

Review Words in Six A.

XXXV

traversing	special	teachable	soutane
traveler	abyss	Philip	viaduct
revile	proceeded	paragraph	traceable
courteous	patience	dragon	audible
obsolete	maxim	cataract	Louisa
Chautauqua	ordinarily	attacked	photograph
microscope	antique	stationery	sufficient
	Cecilia	sanctuary	

XXXVI

dictionary	sanctuary	beautify	whirlpool
languid	coupé	perplexity	issued
dwarf	sensible	Alleghany	sleight
avarice	attendance	Gabriel	triumph
primeval	gluttony	boulevard	source
paschal	separate	courageous	Syracuse
autumn	fossil	accurate	Benjamin
	phaeton	tangible	

XXXVII

principle	knuckle	impolitic	criminal
grammar	knotty	barouche	stratagem
cincture	knavery	depot	capacity
amice	pitiable	druggist	vogue
boulevard	terrace	cognac	juicy
peaceable	impotent	agreement	twinge
lovable	combated	slaughter	yacht
	senile	biretta	

XXXVIII

Michael	parquet	achieve	subdued
biography	sulphur	gauge	jovial
autograph	magnesia	zinc	indict
eddy	mixture	weird	luscious
exempt	massacre	niece	orifice
memoir	acquiesce	beautiful	courtesy
cologne	twirling	jostle	pursuit
	growth	girdle	

XXXIX

chloroform	phlegm	icicle
quotation	wretch	colonel
reckon	sieve	neutral
nimble	ribbon	similar
brilliant	serious	privilege
trough	laughter	impassable
rhyme	kernel	quotient
feud	missile	café
delicate	niche	tincture
eyebrows	tuition	quinine

Copy neatly:

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When freedom from her mountain height
 Unfurled her standard to the air,
 She tore the azure robe of night,
 And set the stars of glory there;
 She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
 The milky baldric of the skies,
 And striped its pure celestial white
 With streakings of the morning light;
 Then, from his mansion in the sun
 She called her eagle bearer down
 And gave into his mighty hand
 The symbol of her chosen land.

—DRAKE.

DERIVATION OF WORDS

(A)

Annus, a year.

Root used: ann.

1. **Annals:** from *annus* through *annalis*, pertaining to the year. Definition: a record of things done from year to year.
2. **Annual:** from *annus*, through *annuus*, relating to a year. Definition: yearly or performed in a year.
3. **Annuity:** from *annus*, through the French *annuité* = a sum of money payable yearly.
4. **Millennium:** a Latin word formed from *annus* and *mille*, a thousand = a thousand years.
5. **Perennial:** from the Latin adjective *perennis* (compounded of *per* and *annus*), meaning throughout the year; hence, lasting, perpetual.

EXERCISE.

- (1) Give a synonym of *annals*. ANS. History. What is the difference between *annals* and history? ANS. *Annals* denote a mere chronological account of events from year to year; history, in addition to a narrative of events, inquires into the causes of events. Write a sentence containing the word *annals* or explain the following sentence: The *annals* of the Egyptians and the Hindoos contain many incredible statements.
- (2) Write a sentence containing the word *annual*. The Fourth of July is observed as an *annual* holiday, in remembrance of the Declaration of Independence.
- (4) Write a sentence containing the word *millennium*.
- (5) What is the meaning of *perennial* in botany? ANS. A plant continuing more than two years. Give the contrary of *perennial*. ANS. Fleeting, short-lived.

(B)

Capió (Captum), *to take*.

Roots used: *ceive*, *cept* and *ception*.

Receive: *re* + *ceive* = to take back; hence, to obtain.

Conceive: *con* + *ceive* = to take within the mind; hence, to imagine, to comprehend.

Perceive: *per* + *ceive* = to take in through the senses; hence, to see, to discern.

Deceive: *de* + *ceive* = to take or lead from the right; hence, to mislead.

Preconceive: *pre* + *con* + *ceive* = to conceive beforehand.

Pendeo (Pensum), *to hang*.

Roots used: *pend* and *pens*.

Append: *ap* + *pend* = to hang to, to attach, to subjoin.

Depend: *de* + *pend* = to hang down from; hence, to rely on.

Impend: *im* + *pend* = to hang upon or overhang; hence, to be about to be (said of a real or supposed evil).

Suspend: *sus* + *pend* = to hang up; hence, also, to stop, to cease.

Suspension: *sus* + *pens* + *ion* = state of being hung up and therefore of uncertainty.

Propensity: *pro* + *pens* + *ity* = condition of hanging or leaning forward or towards; hence, inclination, disposition.

Pendent: *pend* + *ent* = hanging.

Pendulum: from *pendeo* through the Latin *pendulus*, hanging or swinging. Definition: a body suspended so as to swing freely to and fro.

(C)

Facilis, easy: *facile*, *facility*, *facilitate*.

Facio, *factum*, to do, to make: *affect*, *affectation*, *affection*, *counterfeit*, *defeat*, *defect*, *deficient*, *effect*, *fact*, *faction*, *factor*, *infect*, *manufacture* (*manus*, a hand), *perfect*, *pontiff* (*pons*, a bridge).

Fallo, *falsum*, to deceive: *fallacious*, *fallacy*, *fallible*, *false*, *falsehood*, *falsify*.

(D)

Mitto, *missum*, to send, to cast: admission, admit, commission, committee, demise, emissary, emit, intermittent, manumission (*manus*, hand), mission, omit, remit, submit, transmit.

Modus, measure: accommodate, commodious, commodity, immoderate, immodest, mode, model, modify, remodel.

(E)

Moveo (Motum), *to move*.

Roots used: move and mot.

Remove: *re + move* = to move again or back; hence, to displace.

Movement: *movē + ment* = act of moving.

Motive: *mot + ive* = having the power to move; hence, an inducement.

Emotion: *e + mot + ion* = a moving out of the feelings; hence, strong feeling.

Commotion: *com + mot + ion* = a moving together; hence, agitation, tumult.

Promotion: *pro + mot + ion* = a moving forward; hence, advancement.

Promotive: *pro + mot + ive* = tending to promote.

Movable: *mov + able*, that may be moved.

(F)

Pello (Pulsum), *to drive*.

Roots used: pel and puls.

Expel: *ex + pel* = to drive out; hence, to dismiss, to banish.

Impel: *im + pel* = to drive into anything; hence, to urge.

Compel: *com + pel* = to drive together or forcibly; hence, to oblige.

Repel: *re + pel* = to drive back.

Propel: *pro + pel* = to drive forward.

Dispel: *dis + pel* = to drive apart or away; to disperse.

Expulsion : *ex + puls + ion* = act of expelling or driving out, ejection.

Compulsion : *com + puls + ion* = act of compelling, force.

Repulsion : *re + puls + ion* = act of driving back, state of being driven back.

Propulsion : *pro + puls + ion* = act of driving forward.

Compulsory : *com + puls + ory* = having the quality of compelling or forcibly urging.

Repulsive : *re + puls + ive* = having the quality of repelling.

(G)

Pendeo, *pensum*, to hang: append, appendant, appendix, depend, independent, pendulum, pensile, prepense, suspend, suspense, suspension.

Pendo, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay, to think: compendium, compensate, dispensary, dispense, expend, expense, indispensable, pensive, pension, recompense, stipend.

Pene, almost: penult, antepenult, peninsula, penumbra.

Pono, *positum*, to place: apposite, component, compose, composition, composure, compound, decompose, decomposition, deponent, depose, discompose, disposal, disposition, expose.

Populus, the people: depopulate, populace, popular, populous, population, people.

Porto, *portatum*, to carry: comport, department, export, import, importune, opportune, port, portly, portcullis, report, support, transport.

Publicus, public: publication, publicity, publish, republic.

GRADE SIX B

I

Copy the following:

(A)

There are few people who give systematic training to their God-given faculties of touch, sight, hearing, taste, and smell. If you would know how highly developed the eye may become, just observe closely the diamond expert who pays a fortune for a stone on the evidence of sight alone. And again see the plainsman who can identify a rider far across the prairie while you stand wondering what the tiny speck can be. Or again watch the artist who sees the blue shadow on the white snow while your eyes detect only gradations of black and white. If you would know how highly the sense of touch may be developed, watch the surgeon during some of his delicate operations or consider the blind man as he reads with his fingers.

(B)

If you doubt the capabilities of the ear, learn of the trained leader of an orchestra, the expert piano tuner, the telephone operator or the locomotive engineer.

The tea buyer tastes thousands of samples and decides the worth of each and its relative value as a blend, chiefly upon the evidence of taste. In like manner the expert in essential oils trusts to his acute sense of smell to lead him aright in purchasing and blending.

Your own five senses are capable of doing wonderful things when trained and used properly.

Frequently thank God for His goodness in giving you such faculties, and be determined to use them only in the manner that He prescribes.

II

SELECTED WORDS

people	diamond	wondering	wandering
systematic	fortunate	tiniest	surgeon
trainer	evidence	shadowy	engineer
faculties	identifies	shadiest	essential
develop	prairie	gradations	chiefly

III

Note the change in meaning by a change in punctuation in the following:

He writes well.	Well, I do not want it.
Why is she talking?	Why, I do not know.
Let us see it, then.	Then he was good.
They are coming now.	Come, now, be good.

Compose five such sentences with the words, *too, yet, good, still, stop.*

IV

DICTATION

I never saw a more unforgettable face—pale, serious, lonely, delicate, sweet, without being at all what we call fine. She looked sixty, and had on a mantle, white as snow, with its black ribbon; her silvery smooth hair setting off her dark gray eyes, eyes such as one sees only twice or thrice in a lifetime, full of suffering, full also of the overcoming of it; her eyebrows black and delicate, and her mouth firm, patient, and contented, which few mouths are. As I have said, I never saw a more beautiful countenance, or one more subdued to settled quiet.

V

SELECTED WORDS

unforgettable	lonely	silvery	lifetime
pale	delicate	smooth	suffering
serious	ribbon	setting	overcoming
eyebrows	patient	beautiful	subdued
without	contented	countenance	settled

VI

Review important words from I—VI.

VII

Memorize the following, and spell the important words:

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
 The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
 The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
 And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

—GRAY.

VIII

Give the meaning of the following:

abdomen	ally	bellows	data
agile	apostle	bouquet	depths
agape	architect	comrade	discern
alien	artist	coupon	ducat
alpaca	bade	creek	docile

IX

draught	equable	fetid	harass
engine	ermine	falcon	hearth
epistle	facile	faucet	height
extol	finale	gallows	hostile
elm	futile	grimace	hungry

X

Spell and use the following words in sentences:

ague	gnaw	arraign	alcohol	ascetic
initial	knob	brogue	ferret	rescind
thatch	cuticle	neigh	naphtha	vitriol
buffoon	assuage	initiate	aquatic	opacity

XI

Review important words from VI—XI.

XII

As in X.

hyena	missile	alacrity	cudgel
colonel	illicit	oblique	verdigris
victuals	audience	assignee	sieve
codicil	gauging	hygiene	acquiesce
missal	isthmus	avarice	aqueous

XIII

Copy and study the following:

Exercise is healthful because the more we exercise the faster we breathe. When we breathe fast we take more air into the lungs. Now it is the fresh air we breathe that purifies the blood as it passes through the lungs, and the more good air we take into the lungs the more perfectly is the process of purification carried on. The purer the blood the better the health is as a general rule. Hence if the lungs are impaired, a person does not take in a sufficient amount of air for the needs of the system. We should be very careful that the air we do breathe is as pure as possible.

XIV

Carefully choose between the following words and use them in sentences:

accept,	except	receipt,	recipe
access,	excess	addition,	edition
accede,	exceed	alley,	ally
acts,	axe	allusion,	illusion
affect,	effect	baron,	barren

XV

Use the following words in sentences to illustrate their meaning:

cease,	seize	decease,	disease
census,	senses	decree,	degree
concert,	consort	assistants,	assistance
crane,	crayon	ballad,	ballot
current,	currant	attendants,	attendance
confidant,	confident	deference,	difference

XVI

Review important words from XI—XVI.

XVII

DIFFICULT WORDS IN FREQUENT USE

(A)			(B)
onslaught	nickel	nuisance	nuptial
numskull	occasion	pacify	phalanx
onion	orchestra	physician	pleurisy
nausea	negotiate	ordnance	peddle
measles	Madeira	moccasin	museum
lullaby	liquefy	knuckle	jealous
kernel	lattice	leopard	hideous
hatchet	heifer	gracious	gristle
guinea	guitar	gullible	heinous
hosiery	initial	ewer	eulogy
gnash	grovel	guano	gawky
forfeit	forty	fagot	gaiter
	fallible	especial	

XVIII*Use the following words in sentences:*

(A)	(B)	(C)
earn, urn	talents, talons	where, ware
either, ether	tenor, tenure	which, witch
elicit, illicit	treaties, treatise	whine, wine
errand, errant	voracity, veracity	want, wont
tense, tents	venial, venal	way, whey

XIX

(A)	(B)	(C)
radish, reddish	breath, breathe	loath, loathe
rapine, rapping	cloth, clothe	lose, loose
ruse, rues	sects, sex	neither, nether
salary, celery	sink, zinc	news, noose
sheath, sheathe	suit, suite	mare, mayor

XX

(A)	(B)
auricle, oracle	gesture, jester
patients, patience	impostor, imposture
poplar, popular	gambol, gamble
prophecy, prophecy	gentile, gentle
pastor, pasture	catarrh, guitar
	(C)
	fisher, fissure
	genus, genius
	tour, tower
	line, loin
	liniment, lineament

XXI

Review important words from XVI—XXI.

XXII

Use the following pairs of antonyms in sentences:

(A)

wisdom, folly
 virtue, vice
 glory, shame
 liberty, slavery
 bravery, cowardice
 happiness, misery
 humidity, dryness

(B)

industry, idleness
 gaiety, sadness
 famine, abundance
 confidence, diffidence
 generosity, avarice
 natural, artificial
 concave, convex

XXIII

Copy a paragraph from reading book. Pay special attention to penmanship, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.

Short pleasures and long sufferings are all the world can give.

Put yourself out to please others when they are overcome with sadness.

XXIV

Copy and memorize the following:

Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
 With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,
 There in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule
 The village master taught his little school;
 A man severe he was, and stern to view;
 I knew him well, and every truant knew.
 Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
 The day's disasters in his morning's face;
 Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
 At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
 Full well the busy whisper circling round,
 Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.

—GOLDSMITH.

XXV

DICTATION

Although the antiquary was eminently well fitted for the position, his adversary started a controversy as to his patriotism.

The zealous, self-sacrificing missionary was buried in the beautiful cemetery of his monastery.

The legislator realized the necessity of acquiring the art of oratory.

It was pitiable to see how the children of the lately deceased commissary foolishly squandered their patrimony.

With a few laudatory remarks, the secretary introduced the honorable gentleman.

The professor of literature at the young ladies' academy treated his pupils with great courtesy and leniency.

XXVI

Review important words from XXI—XXVI.

XXVII

Copy a paragraph from the history lesson. Pay special attention to penmanship, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.

Honor and shame from no condition rise

Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

—POPE.

XXVIII

Copy the following:

FUNERAL OF THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.

What a noble simplicity once presided at the obsequies of the Christian warrior! Before religion was entirely banished from amongst us, we loved to see a chaplain in an open tent performing the burial service upon an altar composed of drums. It was an interesting sight to see the God of Armies in all His power descending at the invocation of His servant upon the tents of a French camp, while veterans who had so often braved death, fell upon their knees before a coffin, a little altar, and a minister of God's peace and power.

—CHATEAUBRIAND.

Procrastination is the thief of time.

A stitch in time saves nine.

All that glistens is not gold.

XXIX

ABBREVIATIONS

atty.	attorney	I. H. S.	Jesus, Saviour of Men
Brig. Gen.	Brigadier General	R. S. V. P.	Please answer
c/o	in care of	i. e.	that is
dept.	department	S. J.	Society of Jesus
e. g.	for example	F. S. C.	Brothers of the Christian Schools
O. P.	Order of Preachers	C. SS. R.	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer
C. S. P.	Congregation of St. Paul		
C. P.	Congregation of the Passion		

XXX

shoeing	singeing	toeing	traceable
hinging	managing	manageable	aging
groping	aching	forcing	peaceable
indulging	judgment	changing	changeeful

XXXI

Memorize and write the following. Explain its meaning:

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

—POPE.

XXXII

Review important words from XXVI—XXXII.

XXXIII

Use the following words in sentences:

(A)		(B)	
Castile	boulder	decorate	ledger
notable	scruple	statuary	muster
fresco	beautify	pendulum	mustard
tether	diagonal	surcingle	benefit
papal	mahogany	magnolia	miracle

XXXIV

Write the following sentences as a home exercise:

Who hath a greater combat than he who laboreth to overcome self?

—THE IMITATION.

Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid.

—FRANKLIN.

Nothing is more graceful in children than habitual respect and dutiful behavior toward their parents.

There is no liniment for the broken heart equal to the grace of God and resignation to His holy will.

Nathaniel Hawthorne has called the song of the cricket an audible stillness.

XXXV

Spell and use in sentences the following very important words:

(A)		(B)	
hulk	cudgel	enamel	crevice
spangle	quorum	flabby	whelp
drought	stockade	recital	tureen
ravine	rummage	corpse	fossil
trellis	bulwark	genial	swoop
choppy	cruiser	vagrant	elegant
tapir	corps	squadron	spinach
puny	emboss	packet	vial
victuals	crater	ruthless	spindle
shrivel	cupola	parallel	cuticle

XXXVI

(A)		(B)	
interval	collision	invalid	origin
pamphlet	triumph	monstrous	shampoo
cactus	lavender	steerage	terrapiin
gorgeous	duteous	beauteous	hideous
tedious	gracious	luscious	anxious
geyser	sirloin	suicide	sewage
ooze	system	gearing	sturdy
traitor	assault	elixir	giraffe
decent	descent	zenith	nadir
military	machinist	jubilee	taxable
recipe	receipt	emetic	jungle

XXXVII

Review thoroughly all the important words since the last recapitulation.

XXXVIII

DICTATION

An anonymous letter containing many ambiguous terms, and demanding an immediate answer, was received at the imperial residence by the porter.

The meeting was harmonious and the members were considerate, therefore there was no impediment to a unanimous conclusion.

The munificent donation for the relief of the wounded was made by the benevolent old gentleman who wished to facilitate their recovery.

In striving to escape from the quandary in which his follies had placed him, the voluptuous man made use of several very irrelevant and irreverent expressions.

The professor of zoology insisted that the cages of the amphibious animals should not be contiguous.

XXXIX

Add *ly* to the following and use the new words in sentences.

(A)

striking familiar
gradual brilliant
gallant cheerful
jovial spiritual
delicious pleasant

(B)

precise industrious
plentiful studious
permanent tedious
easy courageous
lazy powerful

XL

Memorize the following:

The ingredients of long life are
 Steadfast temperance, open air,
 Plenty of labor, little care,
 Trust that never knows despair.

Onward, upward may we press
 Through the path of duty;
 Virtue is true happiness,
 Excellence, true beauty.

Not loud talk, but earnest, continuous effort accomplishes lasting results.

XLI

Study the spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of the following:

probity	heinous	suffice
patroness	squalor	pathos
aspirant	bronchitis	horizon
enervate	onerous	heroine
apricot	albumen	ordeal
mansions	equable	courteous
inertia	financier	bravado

XLII

Review all words presenting special difficulty from XXXVII—XLII.

XLIII

Select twenty of the most important words from the day's reading lesson. Study their spelling and meaning, and use them in sentences.

XLIV

Same as in XLIII for day's lesson in history.

XLV

Prepare for an old-fashioned spelling bee on words taken from XX—XLV.

XLVI

Insert from this list one of the proper synonyms in the blanks below.

reckons, calculates	divided, separated
plenty, abundance	prevent, hinder
satisfied, contented	select, prefer
direct, guide	costly, valuable

She gave the children toys.

Sign-posts men, but they do not them.

Abundance is more than we want; is quite as much as we require.

A hermit is from the rest of the world.

The poor are often; the avaricious are never

The astronomer eclipses; the merchant his profits.

XLVII

Carefully read over the following extract, then write each paragraph as an exercise. Pay special attention to penmanship, and to the spelling of the words that are numbered.

(A)

Some person long ago (1) spread a (2) report that (3) teaching school was (4) humdrum. (5) Unthinking (6) people have (7) believed it ever since. Dickens and other story-tellers have (8) repeated the (9) falsehood so (10) skilfully and with such wide (11) publicity that it is not

(12) uncommon to find, even (13) among teachers (14) themselves, a (15) notion that school-keeping is dull, the (16) master a (17) bore, and the teacher a (18) monotonous minded (19) individual (20) deserving only pity. This is a (21) curiously (22) mistaken (23) idea.

(B)

Of all the (24) interesting things in the world (25) children are the most (26) universally (27) attractive. So (28) various, so (29) surprising, so (30) picturesque, so (31) fascinating, so (32) naturally (33) merry, and, to the (34) onlooker, so (35) suggestive of (36) happy (37) experiences of one's own past are the (38) personalities sent to school that it is only an (39) unnatural (40) judgment that (41) fails to see more attractions than (42) drawbacks in teaching. Who would not (43) envy a schoolmaster his (44) opportunities of (45) enjoyment and (46) service with a (47) family of boys and girls (48) numbering from (49) twelve (50) hundred to three (51) thousand?

(C)

The (52) launching of a boy is a (53) great (54) event in family (55) history. It has been (56) talked of for many a (57) month before the (58) important event (59) occurs. (60) Though he shall soon (61) develop some (62) mysterious (63) sensitiveness about (64) wearing his school (65) satchel, he is (66) extremely proud of it on the first day. It is in his eyes a (67) badge of (68) business. He is no (69) longer a baby, but a boy. (70) Perhaps the (71) recognition of this fact makes what is so glad an (72) occasion to him, a curious (73) mixture of (74) satisfaction and (75) sadness to the (76) mother.

(D)

(77) However great an event (78) coming to school for the first time may be, there is a singular lack of (79) formality in the (80) daily (81) entrance of the mass of (82) humanity that (83) presses (84) against the (85) doors at the (86) opening (87) every (88) morning. The (89) whining schoolboy (90) creeping like a (91) snail (92) unwillingly to school is (93) singularly (94) absent. Such (95) pushing, such (96) noise, such (97) eagerness to be first, make the old (98) descriptions of school-going paradoxical. Then comes the (99) trilling of (100) electric bells and the day's work has begun.

GENERAL REVIEW

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
faculties	solely	engine	petrify
systematic	acid	facile	barren
training	view	ascetic	edition
highly	accurate	initial	census
develop	memorize	cuticle	decree
diamond	curfew	neigh	duel
prairie	knell	vitriol	numskull
identify	knoll	alcohol	ewer
bluish	gnaw	arraign	guano
gradations	gnash	brogue	forfeit
surgeon	gnarl	sieve	onion
delicate	elegy	niece	pleurisy
operations	agile	victuals	jealous
capacity	banquet	audience	knuckle
telephone	architect	illicit	eulogy
engineer	coupon	missal	hatchet
samples	finale	missile	forty
evidence	height	purify	fourteen
essential	Arctic	liquefy	ninety
prescribes	bouquet	putrefy	ninetieth

(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
heifer	special	singeing	descent
guitar	disasters	judgment	anxious
nuptial	patriot	peaceable	pamphlet
phalanx	laughed	changeful	luscious
treatise	noisy	benefit	duteous
celery	buried	fresco	sirloin
mayor	cemetery	liniment	contiguous
loathe	necessity	audible	jovial
patients	pitiable	drought	familiar
popular	deceased	choppy	spiritual
catarrh	literature	bulwark	despair
jester	academy	genial	excellence
prophecy	courtesy	parallel	plentiful
humidity	leniency	shrivel	beauty
gaiety	condition	squadron	brilliant
neutral	simplicity	cruiser	nauseous
pleasures	obsequies	cupola	heinous
separate	funeral	swoop	suffice
sentence	veterans	vial	mistaken
mansion	chaplain	trellis	onlooker

DERIVATION OF WORDS

(A)

*Culpa, blame or fault.*Root used: *culp*.

1. **Culpable:** *culp* + *able* = worthy of blame. Definition: blamable, guilty.
2. **Exculpate:** *ex* + *cul* + *pate* = to free from a fault. Definition: to clear from blame.

EXERCISE.

- (1) Which is the stronger word—*culpable* or *guilty*? Give the opposite of *culpable*. ANS. Blameless. Compose a sentence containing the word *culpable*. General Lee was *culpable* in disobeying the orders of Washington to march to his assistance in New Jersey. Would you say of Benedict Arnold that he was *culpable*, or would you use a stronger word? What is the adverb from *culpable*?
- (2) Compose a sentence containing the word *exculpate*. Governor Hull tried to *exculpate* himself on account of his base surrender of Detroit to the British; but he was justly dismissed from the army.

*Curro (Cursum), to run.*Roots used: *curr* and *kurs*.

1. **Current:** *curr* + *ent* = running. Definition: first, passing from person to person, as a *current* report; secondly, now in progress, as the *current* month.
2. **Currency:** *curr* + *ency*, literal meaning, the state of passing from person to person; hence, circulation.

Obs.—As applied to money, it means that it is in circulation or that it passes from hand to hand, as a representative of value.

3. **Cursory:** *curs* + *ory* = running or passing; hence, hasty.

4. **Excursion:** *ex + curs + ion* = the act of running out. Definition: an expedition or jaunt.
5. **Incursion:** *in + curs + ion* = the act of running into. Definition: an invasion.
6. **Precursor:** *pre + curs + or* = one who runs before. Definition: a forerunner.

EXERCISE.

- (1) What other part of speech is *current* besides an adjective?
- (2) Why are there two r's in *currency*? ANS. Because there are two in the root *curro*. Give a synonym of *currency* in the sense of money. ANS. The circulating medium. What was the *currency* of the Indians in early times? Compose a sentence using this word.
- (3) When a speaker says that he will cast a *cursory* glance at a subject, what does he mean? Combine and define cursorily.
- (4) Is *excursion* usually employed to denote a running out or expedition in a friendly or a hostile sense?
- (5) Is *incursion* usually employed to denote an expedition in a friendly or a hostile sense? Give a synonym. ANS. Invasion. Which implies a hasty expedition? Compose a sentence containing the word *incursion*. The Parthians were long famed for their rapid *incursions* into the territory of their enemies.
- (6) What is meant by saying that St. John the Baptist was the *precursor* of Christ? What is meant by saying that black clouds are the *precursor* of a storm?

(B)

cede, *cessum*, to yield, to go: accede, access, accession, cede, cession, concede, decede, intercede, precedence, proceed, procession, recede, secession, succeed.

celer, swift: celerity, accelerate.

celo, to hide: conceal, concealment.

censeo, *censum*, to enroll, to judge: censor, censorious, censure, census, recension.

centum, a hundred: cent, centennial, centenarian, century, centurion, percentage, centuple.

(C)

Dignus, *worthy*.

Root used: dign.

1. **Dignify:** *dign* + *ify* = to make of worth. Definition: to advance, to honor.
2. **Dignity:** *dign* + *ity* = the state of being worthy. Definition: behavior fitted to inspire respect.
3. **Indignity:** *in* + *dign* + *ity* = the act of treating a person in an unworthy (indignus) manner. Definition: insult, contumely.
4. **Condign:** *con* + *dign* = very worthy. Definition: merited, deserved.

EXERCISE.

- (1) What participial adjective is formed from the verb *dignify*?
ANS. Dignified. Give a stronger word. ANS. Majestic.
Give a word which denotes the same thing carried to excess and becoming ridiculous. ANS. Pompous.
- (2) Mention a character in American history remarkable for the *dignity* of his behavior. Compose a sentence containing this word.
- (3) Give the plural of *indignity*. What is meant by saying that indignities were heaped on a person?
- (4) How is the word *condign* now most frequently employed?
ANS. In connection with punishment; thus we speak of *condign* punishment, meaning richly deserved punishment.

(D)

Dominus, *a master or lord*.

Root used: domin.

1. **Dominion:** *domin* + *ion* = the act of exercising mastery. Definition: first, rule; secondly, a territory ruled over.
2. **Dominant:** *domin* + *ant* = relating to lordship or mastery. Definition: prevailing.
3. **Domineer:** from *dominus*, through the French *dominer*—literally to lord it over one. Definition: to rule with insolence.
4. **Predominate:** *pre* + *domin* + *ate* = to cause one to be master before another. Definition: to be superior, to rule.

EXERCISE.

- (1) What is meant by saying that in 1776 the United Colonies threw off the *dominion* of Great Britain?
- (2) What is meant by the *dominant* party? a *dominant* race?
- (3) Compose a sentence containing the word *domineer*. The blustering tyrant, Sir Edmund Andros, domineered for several years over the New England colonies; but his misrule came to an end in 1688 with the accession of King William.
- (4) The Republicans at present *predominate* in Pennsylvania.

(E)

doleo, to grieve, to be in pain: condole, doleful, dolor, dolorous, indolent.

domus, a house: *dominus*, a lord: domain, dominant, domination, domineer, dominion, predominant, predominate, dome, domestic, domicile.

duco, *ductum*, to lead; **dux**, a leader: adduce, adduction, conduct, conduce, conduit, deduce, deduct, deduction, duct, duke, educate, education, induce, introduce, produce, reduce, traduce.

duo, two: dual, duel, duet, double, duplicate, duplicity.

durus, hard: durable.

(F)

Doceo (doctum), *to teach*.

Roots used: doc and doct.

1. **Docile**: *doc + ile* = that may be taught; hence, teachable.
2. **Doctor**: *doct + or* = one who teaches. Definition: one who has taken, in a university, the highest degree, authorizing him to teach and practice.
3. **Doctrine**: from *doceo* through *doctrina*, something taught.

EXERCISE.

- (1) Combine and define docile + ity. Give the opposite of *docile*. ANS. Indocile. Mention an animal that is very *docile*. Mention one that is remarkable for its lack of docility.
- (2) What is meant by a Doctor of Medicine? Give the abbreviation. What does LL.D. mean? Is there any period after the first L.? ANS. No; LL.D. stands for legum doctor, doctor of laws: the double L marks the plural of the Latin noun.

(G)

Facio (Factum), *to do or make.*

Roots used: fact, fect, and ficient.

Fact: from *factum* = something done.

Benefactor: *bene* + *fact* + *or* = one who does well; a well-doer. (*Bene*, well.)

Malefactor: *male* + *fact* + *or* = one who does ill. (*Male*, ill.)

Satisfaction: *satis* + *fact* + *ion* = the act of doing enough (*satis*, enough); hence, that which satisfies.

Affect: *af* (form of *ad*) + *fect* = to make to; hence, to aim at, or put on. Also to make an impression (literally, to do to).

Effect: *ef* (form of *ex*) + *fect* = to do out and out; hence, to accomplish.

Defect: *de* + *fect* = something away from being done, that is, left undone; hence, a lack or fault.

Infect: *in* + *fect* = to make in, as a taint or poison; hence, to taint with.

Perfect, v.: *per* + *fect* = to make thoroughly. **Perfect, a.,** made thoroughly.

Efficient: *ef* + *ficiens* = having the quality of making completely.

Deficient: *de* + *ficiens* = having the quality of being undone; hence, faulty.

Proficient: *pro* + *ficiens* = having the quality of making forward; hence, advanced.

(H)

flos, floris, a flower: flora, floral, florid, florist, flower, flour, flourish, efflorescence.

fluo, fluxum, to flow: affluence, confluence, efflux, effluvia, fluent, fluency, influx, reflux, superfluity, superfluous.

fluctus, wave: fluctuation.

fulgeo, to shine: effulgence, fulgent, fulgency, refulgence.

fumus, smoke, vapor: fume, fumigate, perfume.

fundo, fusum, to pour: confound, refund, fuse, fusible, fusion, infuse, profuse, suffuse, transfuse.

fundus, the foundation or bottom: found, foundation, fundamental, profound.

(I)

gluttio, *glutitum*, to swallow: deglutition, glut, glutton, gluttonous, gluttony.

gradior, *gressus*, to go step by step: aggression, congress, degrade, degradation, degree, digress, egress, grade, gradual, graduate, ingredient, ingress, progress, retrograde, transgress.

grandis, great, grand: aggrandize, grand, grandee, grandeur, grandiose.

granum, a grain: grain, grainy, granary, granite, granivorous, granulate, granule.

(J)

Mors (Mortis), *death*.

Root used: *mort*.

1. **Mortal**: *mort*+*al* = deadly.
2. **Mortify**: *mort*+*ify* = literally, to cause to die. Definition: first, its primary meaning, as the soldier's limb began to mortify; secondly, its derivative sense, which is to humble, to humiliate.
3. **Immortal**: *im* (form of *in*, not) + *mort* + *al* = not subject to death; hence, everlasting.

EXERCISE.

- (1) What does Shakespeare mean by the expression to shuffle off this *mortal* coil? Combine and define *mort*+*ality*. What is the opposite of *mortal*? ANS. Immortal. Give a synonym. ANS. Deathless.
- (2) Repeat the two meanings of *mortify*. What noun is derived from *mortify*? ANS. Mortification. Has this word, also, two senses? When a surgeon speaks of mortification setting in, what does he mean? What is meant by mortification, when we say that the British felt great mortification at the recapture of Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne?
- (3) Compose a sentence containing the word *immortalize*. Milton immortalized his name by the production of *Paradise Lost*.

(K)

Tempus (Temporis), *time*.Root used: *tempor*.

1. **Temporal:** *tempor + al* = relating to time; hence, not everlasting.
2. **Temporary:** *tempor + ary* = lasting only for a brief time.
3. **Contemporary:** *con + tempor + ary* = one who lives in the same time with another.
4. **Extemporaneous:** *ex + temporane(us) + ous* = produced at the time.
5. **Temporize:** *tempor + ize* = to do as the times do; hence, to yield to the current of opinion.

EXERCISE.

- (1) Give the opposite of *temporal*. ANS. Eternal. Illustrate these two words by a sentence from the Bible. ANS. The things which are seen are *temporal*; but the things which are not seen are *eternal*.
- (2) Give the opposite to *temporary*. ANS. Permanent. What is meant by the *temporary* government of a city? Give a synonym of *temporary*. ANS. Transitory. Would you say that man is a *temporary* being or a *transitory* being?
- (3) Compose a sentence illustrating the use of the word *contemporary*. Shakespeare, Lord Bacon, and Queen Elizabeth were contemporaries. What adjective corresponds to the noun *contemporary*? ANS. Contemporaneous.
- (4) State the distinction between temperance and abstinence. Make up a sentence showing the use of the two words.
- (5) What is meant by an *extemporaneous* speech?
- (6) What is one who *temporizes* sometimes called? ANS. A time server.

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